REGISTERED No. 79—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,632.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. { FOR A YEAR.....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—ROPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 183 H.P., Commander J. BELLWOOD, will be despatched on THUESDAY, the 7th August 1873, at 4 P.M.

August 1873.		August 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave Pondicherry	21
,, Canwar	9	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin for Narrakal	13	,, Coconada	25
,, Alleppy	13	,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Tuticorin	15	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Colombo	16	,, Gopanlpore	27
,, Galle	17	,, False Point	28
,, Negapatam	20	Arrive CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neddiveries can be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

July 1873.			August. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave BUSREH		16
,, Kurrachee	Aug 3	,, Fao		18
,, Guadur	4	,, Bushire		20
,, Muscat	6	,, Bahrein		21
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Linga		24
,, Linga	10	,, Bunder Abbas		28
,, Bushire	12	,, Muscat		28
,, Koweit	14	,, Guadur		30
,, Fao	14			Sept.
,, Mahamerah	14	,, Kurrachee		2
Arrive BUSREH	16	Arrive BOMBAY		5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 1,802 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. COTTON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,235 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th August 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd July 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden £22	..... £16	..... £4	
Suez 36	 22	 8	
Port Said 38	 24	 9	
Alexandria 39	 25	 9-10	Without Food.
Messina 50	 34	 14	
Naples 50	 34	 14	Including Wines.
Leghorn 50	 34	 14	
Genoa 50	 34	 14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) 52	 35	 14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st AUGUST 1873.

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.

THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 366 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for HAVRE immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to Messrs. EDOUARDRY & Co.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

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CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 27th July, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,727 Tons, and 350 H.P.), Captain W. H. G. HOCKIN, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CANAL ROUTE.—During the autumn some of the Company's largest Steamers will be despatched from Southampton to Bombay and Calcutta alternately via the Suez Canal.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent-F. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,933 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain GEORGE HYDE, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 26th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. BANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, and 500 H.P., Captain G. C. BURNS, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 23rd July 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COFFEE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned—

Ex S. S. Assyria :—

65 Bags of damaged Coffee.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAMER RUSTOM.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the paddle steamer Rustom, of 97 Tons, and 45 horse-power, built in Liverpool in 1864. Her dimensions are 101 feet, 6 inches long, 17 feet 6 inches broad, and 8 feet 3 inches deep. She was thoroughly overhauled and her boiler and deck refitted in 1871.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of fresh best quality sausing brand china preserve.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th July 1873.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ESLAMPOORA NEAR KHETWADY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 5 P.M., by order of mortgagee Bai Soonjoek, widow of Bhoolabhoy Ghellabhoy and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Ghellabhoy Hurjeewun, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Shaik Rumjan Vullud Shaik Madar Buksh. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of Eslampoora, in the sub-district of Bhoolsheswur, in the Island of Bombay, and is now in the occupation of the said Shaik Rumjan Vullud Shaik Madar Buksh registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 401, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 138 containing sixty-six and six-ninth square yards, and bounded on the east by the Eslamoora Street, on the west by Government vacant ground, on the north by the house of Shaik Emam bin Shaikally, and on the south by the house of Doolubbhai Mithabai.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th July 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Thacker Nagjee Jaitha, the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Thacker Khimjee Chuttoorbhoej :—A piece of Government ground admeasuring 53 feet in length, and 33 feet in breadth, or thereabouts, entered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1075 with the dwellinr-house standing thereon, assessed under No. 39, formerly in the occupation of Topun Morojee, and now in the occupation of the said Khimjee Chuttoorbhoej and his tenants, situate on the east side of Doongree Jao de Souza Street, near Vurneegaddy in the sub-district of Mandvee, bounded on the east by property of Hunsraz Currumsy, on the west by the said Doongree Jao de Souza Street, on the north by the property of Vurjeevundass Madhowdass, and on the south by the property of Jairam Pragjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned, at their Office, No. 16, Apollo Street.

(Signed). SHAPOORJEE & THAKORDASS.
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th July 1873.

AKEODERMA.
(TRADE-MARK.)

A Liniment for the cure of Mange and all Skin Diseases on

HORSES,
DOGS, CAMELS, | CATTLE, ELEPHANTS;

And pachydermatous animals generally.

No Stable, Kennel, or Menagerie should be without it

Price Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

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7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

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Single Copy..... Annas 4
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WANTED, a LOCAL FUND ENGINEER for the Sattara District. Salary Rs. 500, and Travelling Allowance Rs. 5 per diem when in the Districts. Applicants having a knowledge of Marathee would be preferred. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to 1st September next.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Collector and President,
District Local Fund Committee, Sattara.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

This Company is prepared to grant ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES on the POSITIVE SYSTEM, with participation in Profits. The amounts thus assured are payable to the Assurant at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age.

POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES are given in the same manner as with POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES, and the Premiums may be paid up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 Yearly Payments.

These ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES afford an excellent opportunity for providing for old age, as the rates are calculated from 20 to 60 years of age, so that if a person at 60 wished to possess the sum of Rs. 1,000 at 65 he could effect his purpose by making 5 annual payments—a person at 55, desirous of possessing the same amount at 65, could extend his payments over 10 years—a person at 50 over 15 years, a person at 45 over 20 years—a person at 40 over 25 years—and a person at 35 would be enabled to extend his payments over 30 years.—Endowment Assurers beginning to pay at 20 can pay up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 years, and obtain the amount assured at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age according to the rate of premium paid.

All particulars relative to rates, &c., can be had on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 9th July 1873.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000.
PAID UP (18TH APRIL 1873)—£273,188.

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53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

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A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile, Solicitors.)
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Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

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	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	38	6	0
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4
55	166	4	8	93	9	4	73	11	4
60	184	6	8	108	13	4	86	10	8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4

Payments may be made Half-yearly or Quarterly if desired at a slight advance on the annual rates.

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Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine at any time on production of an approved Medical Certificate, and payment of arrears of Premium and Interest.

The "POSITIVE" alone has adopted the system which is now universally held to be the true test of the solvency of a Life Office—namely, ample security in Government Paper which can at any moment be converted into the Current Coin of the country.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

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The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of SORHABGDASS KESSOWJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

NAGURDASS SOBHAGDASS ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Applicant abovenamed has applied for PROBATE of the WILL of the abovenamed TESTATOR. All persons concerned therein are hereby applied of the same.—Dated this 24th day of July 1873.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

From the Celebrated Distilleries of the VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft, and delicate, per Dozen	17 0	30 0
Do. do. Pint Travelling Flasks, per Doz.	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others commonly sold at same rate	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY, a sound wholesale spirit	18 0	21 0

FRESH SHIPMENTS ON SALE BY THE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at R. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engine complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clout Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from DEBILITY, HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, FAINTING TURNS, AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA, it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy or foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralising all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be rubbed in with pure water, before applying cleansing to a yellow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of MURRAY & LANMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF

BOLTON & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and for counteracting the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA G

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 24TH JULY 1873.

Exchange on London there is but slight alteration, and no special amount of business has been reported. Government Securities are firm at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 1013/16d. to 1d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 11¼d. to 11/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞ to 11/16d.
Do. demand 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do. demand..... 99⅞ to 15/16

On China House Bills, 30 days' sight, 226 to 227.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...111½ to ¾
Four & half per cent. ... ...106½ to ¾
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1886-87 ... ...105½
15 years' Debenture Loans 105½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years, do. do. 105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1873... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 115

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do.! to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-6-6
Carolus 220
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107⅛ to 107½
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Engagements have been made by the mail steamer of the 8th August for Liverpool at £3; but this rate has only been paid on account of no other tonnage being available. The Atalanta is hourly expected, and the amount of business doing is so small, that any competition would lead to a decline in rates. By Sail we quote £2-5 limited inquiry.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 5s. Od. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. Od. / Myrabolams ... £1 15s. Od. nominal. / Coir bdls ... £0 15s. Od. nominal. / Seeds ... £1 15s. Od. }
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ... £2 10s. Od. nominal.
Trieste ... £2 15s. Od. nom.
Liverpool ... £2 15s. Od.
Havre Cotton... £3 0s. Od.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ... £2 5s. Od. to £2 7s. 6d. / Seeds ... £2 5s. Od. / Cotton ... £2 10s. Od. to £2 11s. 3d. }
China ... { Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 22 per ton. / ,, Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4 per bale nominal. }
Calcutta ...Salt ... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Good inquiry for the first issue of the New Bank of Bombay. Spinning shares steady. Land and Press shares weak.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value P sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank ...	90
32,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal ...	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	810
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	275
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China ...	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank ...	410 nil.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C. ...	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	121
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank ...	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21|8|0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock ...	22⅝
.....	£20	10|9|1|5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	126
.....	£20	4|3|0|2	do.	Ditto ...	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19|6|5	do.	Do. New Shares ...	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning ...	1,450
5 0	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning ...	2,650
200	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
800	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United ...	1,100
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills ...	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning...	1,710
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern ...	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills ...	1,170
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's ...	1,290
800	1,000	s.	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning ...	1,205
800	2,000	all	150p.s	Oriental ...	3,350
650	2,500	400	210p.s	Royal ...	2,800
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning ...	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

1	5,000	2,880	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	120do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	775
250	3,000	200	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co...	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.s	Apollo Press Co...	6,300
200	2,000	all	200 p.s	Bombay Press Co...	1,300
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New...	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s	Broach Cotton Co ...	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company...	1,200
500	1,800	all	40	Colaba Press Co...	5,000
150	8,500	all	250p.s	East India Press Co...	2,700
300	2,000	all	500 *	Fort Press Co...	5,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.s	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
200	1,000	all	200 p.s	Frenel Press Co ...	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.s	Hydr aulic Press Co...	2,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.s	Imperial Press Co ...	825
100	400	350	425 p.s	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	722½
120	2,500	all	250 p.s	Prince of Wales Press...	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Samson's Press Co...	800
400	850	750	135 p.s	Scinde Press Co...	492
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited...	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,075
150	350	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
45*	,,	,,	,,	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,370
1,000	50	all	45p ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	102
1,000	50	all	1½ p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co...	25
2,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co ...	405
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ..	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank ... 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank ... 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has been no change in the state of the market, and prices remain just as they were yesterday. We hear that an English firm has by means of a public auction disposed of about 611 packages of damaged goods, consisting of grey descriptions, but there has been almost nothing done besides.

COTTON.

Owing to firmness of the Liverpool Market as advised by the public telegrams of the 23rd instant, the market here has been somewhat firm, and prices of some descriptions have advanced about one rupee per candy, but as the buyers believe it to be likely to subside soon, they have shown no disposition to buy more than what is necessary for their present requirements. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee ... at Rs. 188 to 191
Akote ... at ,, 194 to 195
Broach M. G. ... at ,, 200 to 210
Hingunghaut ... at ,, 218 to 216
Dholleerah and Bhowngugur ... at ,, 186 to 191
Bawgineed ... at ,, 195 to 196
Compta and Vingorla ... at ,, 178 to 180

The following purchases have taken place yesterday :—

25 candies Verawul ... at Rs. 187
25 ,, ,, ... at ,, 188
25 ,, Kuranjo ... at ,, 192
50 ,, Khandeish ... at ,, 192
50 ,, Wudwan ... at ,, 182
50 ,, ,, ... at ,, 182
2 ,, Veerumgaum ... at ,, 177

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Malwa (s).....	Hyde ...	Southahpton, June 19.
	Dunedin	McLaren ...	Moulmain, May 29.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Kurrachee (s).....	Seyts	Kurrachee.
	Abyssinia (s)	Steward.....	Coast, Calcutta, and China.

The ship Hampden, McDonald, to Moulmain, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Malwa, to China, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Virgo (s), 10 cases oilmanstores, 1 case hams, 2 cases portwine, 1 case sherry, and 1 case champagne, M B Vicajee; 20 casks blacking powder, J H Littlewood.
Croesby (s), 50 cases corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Arctusa (s), 2 cases orsidew, Manuckchund Koosal.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 200 cases brandy, Muncherjee and Eduljee Bazonjee; 100 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodburay, 75 bales cotton, Liladhur Ramdass 15 bales cotton, Cassom Hajee Meetha.
Sir Charles Napier, 62 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co.
Sunda (s), 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Sunda (s), 51 bales skins, Mahomedally Soorjoodin & Co; 11 bales skins, W A S M Saheb & Co; 47 bales skins S W T N Meera & Co; 11 bales hides, Surriff Remtoola; 15 bales hides, Suriff Durvesh.

FOR SUEZ.

Ellora (s), 5 cases shawls, S Goolam Hoosein; 3 bundles shawls, and 1 box tea, A Yoosoofshaw.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa (s), 43 chests opium, 57 bales twist, 35 bales cotton, 6 bundles horns, and 744 pieces and 2 bundles ivory, Jairaj Peerbhoy; 15 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co; 135 bales twist, 3 cases chundroos, and 5 packages horns, Dowjeebhoy Goolam Hoosan & Co; 84 bales twist, Ebram Noordin & Co; 700 cwts. sandlewood, and 7 bundles ivory, Currimbhoy Ebram & Co: 624 pieces ivory, Ebram Noordin & Co; 6 cases bhysbole, Peerbhoy Assur; 787 pieces ivory and 144 bales twist, Nursey Kessowjee & Co; 30 bales twist, M N Pasha; 46 bales cotton, Shreeram Dowlutram; 50 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 82 bales cotton, H A Noormahomed; 19 bales cotton, Ramdass Khimjee 11 bales cotton, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 165 bales cotton, H J M Abdool Khaluck; 1 case Cambay tones, and bags E teeth, Ebram Noordin & Co; 68 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhookon; 20 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee; 36 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosain & Co; 32 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 15 chests opium, Chimnajee Jewraj; 43 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 47 chests opium, Tarrachund Gunshamdass; 175 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa (s), 62 chests opium, E J Abraham; 19½ chests opium, Mungulall Purbhoodass; 18 chests opium B & A Hormusjee; 25 chests opium, Goolraj Singane; 7½ chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopall.

WEATHER REPRTS.

Cananore, 24th July, 4-30 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind northwest, thermometer 78.
Canara, 24th July, 6-10 P.M.—Weather squally, wind southwest, thermometer 80, barometer 29·80, rainfall 20 cents.
Mangalore, 24th July, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind northwest, thermometer 85, barometer 29·75, rainfall 30 cents.
Tuticorin, 24th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind westsouth, thermometer 88, barometer 29·81.
Vingorla, 24th July, 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind southwest high, thermometer 81, rainfall 93 cents.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 24th July, 8 P.M.—Latest datas from United Kingdom, via Russia, 23rd July, 11 P.M.; via Tr-key, 23rd July, 8-10 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 23rd July, 6-50 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—24TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 23rd July, 11 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 54 minutes.
Via Suez, 24th July, 12-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 23rd July, 11-28 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 53 minutes.
Via Suez, 24th July, 11-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 10 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via 'Singapore, 24th July, 5-45 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours, 25 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 24th July, 6-40 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 53 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 23rd to 8 P.M. of the 24th July is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta ...	2 56	0 8
,, Galle ...	1 0	0 52
,, Kurrachee ...	1 5	0 1
,, Madras ...	0 47	0 10

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 23.

Candy, Captain, Royal Artillery, from Leave, from Poona.

JULY 24.

Aitken, Colonel, Royal Artillery, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 24.

Powlett, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Artillery, to join, to Ellichpoor.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 24.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj R Smith, Ben S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lt Alexander William Crocker Bell, of the 58th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 18th Regt N I, 27th June 1872.

It having been found expedient to make the provisions of Article 109 of the Indian Articles of War applicable to Native Followers serving with the Detachment stationed on the Island of Perim, in the Red Sea, H E the Governor in Council is pleased specially to extend to that Frontier Post the operation of the aforsaid Articles of War.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt J M Hunter Acting Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, has been allowed one month's privilege leave of absence, from such date he may avail himself of it.

Capt L Russell resumed charge of his duties as Third Political Asst, Kattiywar, on the 9th inst, before office hours.

With reference to the Notification in this department of the 21st Jan last, Col F A E Loch was confirmed in the appointment of Political Supdt, Upper Sind Frontier, on the 19th March 1873.

Mr A A C Jervoise, Actg Agent. Punch Mahals, has been appointed Political Agent for the State of Narrookote.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col S Scott to be District Supdt of Police in the Poona District, from 10th August next, vice Lt Col Henderson.

Capt R Wemsacott to be fifth grade District Supt of Police in the Surat District, vice Lt Col Scott, confirming the Assistant Supdt of Police in the Punch Mahals District until further orders.

Mr H L Cameron to be first grade Asst District Supdt of Police in the Kurrachee District.

Lieut J Humfrey to be second grade Asst District Supdt of Police, taking his place on the Police List immediately below that of Capt Payne, and as a temporary arrangement to act as fifth grade District Supdt of Police in the Surat District, from the date of Lieut-Col Scott's departure, until further orders.

The following appointments to have effect from the date of the Hon Mr Raymond West assuming charge of his permanent appointment as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay :—

Mr F D Melvill is confirmed as Judicial Commissioner in Sind, and Judge of the Sudder Court in that Province, vice the Hon Mr West.

Mr W H Newnham is confirmed as second grade Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad, vice Mr Melvill.

Mr N M W Daniell to be Joint Judge in the Tanna District, vice Mr Newnham, continuing to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Dharwar until further orders.

The above officers are also confirmed *pro tem* in the appointments to which they are now appointed during the interval between the departure of the Hon Mr R West from the Judicial Commissionership in Sind and his confirmation as a Judge of the High Court

Mr C B Izon to be Senior Asst Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum, for the detached station of Kulladghee, vice Mr Daniell, continuing to act as Joint Judge in the Tanna District until further orders.

Mr M H Scott to be first grade Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad, vice Mr Phillpots, continuing to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Shikarpore until further orders.

Mr E Cordeaux to be second grade Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona, vice Mr Scott.

Mr M B Baker to be third grade Asst Judge and Sessions Judg at Surat, vice Mr Cordeaux.

Lieut W H D Jones and Lieut-Col H R Hathway respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa on the 11th instant, before office hours.

With reference to Government notification dated 9th Nov 1869, the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Lieut Col J. H. Henderson to be District Superintendent of Police, Poona, for a further period of two months from June 10th 1873.

Mr W Woodward, Acting First Asst Collr and first class Mag, Ratnagherry, acted as Supt of Police, Ratnaghierry, in addition to his own duties, from 28th May to 26th June 1873, inclusive.

Rao Saheb Madhowrao Krishna, second class Sub Judge of Rajpeepla, was in charge of the current duties of the Kulladghee Adawlut from 25th March to 20th June 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Government of India is republished for general information :—

Separate Revenue—Stamps.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 28 of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel Notification by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No 106, dated 22nd April 1870, and to direct that the fees referred to in Section 3 of the said Act shall be denoted by adhesive stamps only.

Mr. H K Disney, Asst Supt, Rev Survey and Assessment, in charge Railway Demarcation Office, is allowed sick leave for one year, from the 18th inst, to proceed to Europe.

Mr W Hamilton, third class Asst Settlement Officer, Kaira Districts, Sind, is promoted to the grade of second class A-st Settlement Officer, with effect from the 3rd instant.

Mr J A Kemp, Second Asst Collr of Sholapore, is allowed furlough for two years, on medical certificate, under Sect 7 (a) Chap III of the Civil Code. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for 20 days under Sec 15 of Chap V of the same Code.

The privilge leave of absence for 65 days granted to Mr J L Johnston, Actg Second Asst Collr of Colaba, in Government Notification dated 17th May last, is he eby cancelled.

Mr E C K Ollivant to be Asst C llector of Surat, continuing to act as Second Assist Collr in the District.

Mr J L Johnston to be Assist Collr of Sholapore, and to act as Second Asst Collr in that District during Mr Keyser's absence.

Mr T Hart Davies to act as Second Asst Collector of Colaba, during Mr Wilson's absence, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Asst Surg Kalkhoshrn Rustomjee Vicajee is promoted from the Third to the Second Grade, with effect from the 6th June 1873.

Asst Surg T S Weir performed the duties of the Civil Surg, Tanna, while Surg Atkins was absent on the duty of inspecting dispensaries, from the 25th to 29th Nove 1872.

Messrs P Young, J L Lushington, and M C Leckie, have passed the Examination in Marathi according to the standard laid down in the G Q by the Government of India, No 734, dated the 7th Sept 1864.

Mr T L P Beaumont has passed an Examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F J Oliphant, Asst to the Accountant General, Bombay, has been allowed by H M's Principal Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

Mr T Hart Davies, C S, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Col M K Kennedy, R E, received charge of the Office of Secretary to Government in the Public Works and Railway Departments from Col J A Fuller, R E, on the forenoon of the 17th July 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(Irrigation Branch.)

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr D Rutherford to act as Ex Engr, Pullahi Division.

Mr C T Burke, C E, and Mr J E Whiting, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Public Works Stores, &c, appertaining to the Office of the Ex Engr for Irrigation, Sholapore, on the afternoon of the 4th instant, in accordance with Government Resolution No 253 1—1262, dated 27th May 1873, placing that Office in abeyance.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J S Biscoe, R A, Asst Examiner of Railway Accounts, has passed in Hindee according to Rule XII of G G O No 734 of 1864

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Capt C Yates and Mr J E Down respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of First Asst Supt of Police, Khandeish, on the forenoon of the 4th inst.

Mr H Gill, Agent of the Mofussil Cotton Press Company at Julgaon, is appointed a Member of the Taloka Local Fund Committee of Nuseerabad, in Khandeish.

Captain R Westmacott delivered over charge of the Office of the Asst Supdt of Police, Punch Mahals, to Lieutenant C J Dickson, on the forenoon of the 15th instant.

Messrs T H Leach and P Jacob respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Railway Magist, Thull Ghat, and Cantonment Magistrate, Deolalee on the 11th inst in the afternoon.

Mr Dhanjisha Dadabhai is appointed second grade Inspr of Railway Police. G I P R, and Mr S Oliver is appointed Second grade Inspr of Railway Police, B B and C I R.

Anam Balaji Rangwath, Kulkarni, and Anam Bhagwan waled Madan, Patil, are appointed Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Taloda, in Khandeish, vice Anam Rango Kasinath resigned, and Anam Bhim Patil, deceased.

Mr S P Pandit took charge of his duties as enquiry Officer, Surat, in the forenoon of the 16th inst.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mulookchund Tarachund, Goojur, and Bhavaniram Sahebram, Marwadi, are appointed Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Baramati, in the Poona District, the former to fill a vacancy, and the latter as an additional Member.

Messrs. J. Elphinston and W. Woodward respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Collector of Ratnagherry on the 12th inst, in the afternoon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Afterpacket.
United Kingdom ...	July 25	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	,, 23	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China ...	,, 28	4-30 P.M.	{ No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	Aug. 1	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pics.	Revised Rate- per ½ oz. Annas Pics.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia...	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna, and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday ...	July 25	Monday ...	Oct. 20
,, ...	Aug. 1	,, ...	,, 27
,, ...	,, 8	,, ...	Nov. 3
,, ...	,, 15	,, ...	,, 10
,, ...	,, 22	,, ...	,, 17
,, ...	,, 29	,, ...	,, 24
,, ...	Sept. 5	,, ...	Dec. 1
,, ...	,, 12	,, ...	,, 8
,, ...	,, 19	,, ...	,, 15
	7 P.M.		,, 22
Monday ...	Sept. 22	,, ...	,, 29
,, ...	Oct. 6		
,, ...	,, 13		

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates. *Supplemental dates.*

Friday ...	Aug. 1	Friday ...	Aug. 8
,, ...	,, 29	,, ...	Sept. 5

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday ...	July 28	Tuesday ...	Oct. 21
,, ...	Aug. 11	,, ...	Nov. 4
,, ...	,, 25	,, ...	,, 18
,, ...	Sept. 8	,, ...	Dec. 2
,, ...	,, 22	,, ...	,, 16
Tuesday ...	Oct. 7	,, ...	,, 30

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

26th July	1873.	13th Sept.	1873.
*30th	,,	17th	,,
2nd Aug.	1873.	22nd	,,
6th	,,	*26th	,,
9th	,,	29th	,,
*13th	,,	3rd Oct.	1873.
16th	,,	6th	,,
20th	,,	*10th	,,
23rd	,,	13th	,,
*27th	,,	17th	,,
30th	,,	20th	,,
3rd Sept.	1873.	*24th	,,
6th	,,	27th	,,
*10th	,,	31st	,,
13th	,,	3rd Nov.	1873.
		*7th	,,

10th Nov. 1873.
14th ,, ,,
17th ,, ,,
*21st ,, ,,
24th ,, ,,
28th ,, ,,
*1st Dec. 1873.
5th ,, ,,
8th ,, ,,
12th ,, ,,
* 15th ,, ,,
19th ,, ,,
22nd ,, ,,
26th ,, ,,
29th ,, ,,

Note.—The Steamers sailing on the dates marked with an *asterisk*, are Persian Gulf Steamers.

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nasick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore...	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor ...	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch...	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry ...	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Letters.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; a 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah 1 anna, 1 tolah 2 annas, 1½ tolah 3 annas, 2 tolahs 4 annas. On foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Bridisi 8 annas, ½ ounce &c. 1; via Southampton 10 annas exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GLANCY—July 14th, at Aden, the wife of Conductor John Glancy, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FALCON—July 15th, at Jessore, the wife of A. B. Falcon, Civil Service, of a son.
RIBBENTROP—July 18th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Berthold

with all sorts of people about all sorts of trifles instead of attending to serious business. Baron Reuter, it is stated, has found it impossible to get a private audience, or to make any progress with his enterprise, all the time the Shah has been in England. The general impression, however, left on the public mind by the Shah is very favourable; and if, as I have said, we are all glad he is going, it is because the papers have made so much of him that he has become a positive nuisance to their readers. The whole thing has been overdone, and has lasted so long that everyone is tired of it.

As for the political results which the *Spectator* tells us are likely to spring from the Shah's visit, all the information I can obtain leads me to the conclusion that politics have hardly been spoken of between His Majesty and Earl Granville. It is notorious that our Government has not the slightest intention of forming any entangling alliance with Persia, and that it is extremely anxious just now, for courtly reasons, to remain on the best possible terms with Russia. We have authentic intelligence this week that Khiva is really fallen, and nobody but a simpleton can believe that the Russians have the slightest intention of fulfilling, or could fulfil if they would, the pledge Count Schouvaloff gave to Earl Granville that the Emperor would not annex the Khanate. Yet our Ministers and press have been busy all this week in flattering the Cesarewitch and describing the maintenance of friendly relations with the powerful Empire of Russia as the object dearest to the hearts of the English people. The *Times*, with a good taste peculiarly English, published two or three days ago a formal apology to the Cesarewitch for the greater attention that had been paid by the nation to the Shah while the heir to the Russian Empire was on a visit to England. The leading journal addressed the Grand Duke almost in the affectionate words of the Scriptural father, when he excused himself to the elder brother for having killed the fatted calf in honour of the prodigal son. We have not before, says the *Times*, had the chance of welcoming a Shah of Persia, but you, the Cesarewitch, are always with us, and we treat you as our own familiar friend. This is not very pleasant for the Shah, who besides is told that the English people have only run to stare at him as they would at any strange monster; but the eagerness of the press and the Government to caress the Cesarewitch discredits the suggestion that England has promised to support the Shah against any possible Russian aggressions. There is far more probability in the rumour that the Shah has really been trying to upset the decision of the Seistan Boundary Commission, favourable as that was in most respects to his claims, and to steal a march on the Afghans by obtaining some further concession from the Foreign Office. Nothing is more likely than that Earl Granville will persuade himself he is winning another diplomatic triumph, if to please Nasr-ed-Din he takes away a slice of territory from Shere Ali and so brings about a war between Afghanistan and Persia. The Afghans have long been straining in the East, and the influence of the Government of India will be of no avail to hold them back if they once hear that the Shah has got the ear of England's Foreign Secretary. I have read many artistic descriptions of Lord Granville's character, but it was only necessary to see him as he drove down to the Prince of Wales's garden party on Saturday, attired in a court suit, with the ribbon of the Garter across his breast, and a perennial simper of unlimited self-complacency on his amiable face, to understand at once what such a man is likely to do with the destinies of England when he is opposed to diplomatists like Gortschakoff and Bismarck.

Mr. Disraeli, who has been silent for some time, astonished the Government last night by making an unexpectedly vigorous onslaught on the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill, the only important measure they still cherished hopes of passing this session. The bill, as at first drawn, only took away the Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords as regards English appeals; but the Peers showed so much good-natured readiness to part with their rights that the Ministers were encouraged, when the bill came down to the Commons, to extend its scope to Scotch and Irish appeals. The Conservatives were now alarmed at finding that the bill, in fact, destroyed one of the principal functions of the House of Lords, and took away one of the excuses for the continued existence of that Assembly; and Mr. Disraeli and Lord Cairns resolved to do their best, even at the eleventh hour, to upset the bill. Mr. Disraeli made a very good speech, not against the principle of the measure, which he says he approves of, but against the attempt to centralize in London the appellate jurisdiction in the Scotch and Irish cases which are now disposed of by courts sitting in Edinburgh and London. There can be no doubt that his speech has seriously damaged the prospects of the bill, for it was an ingenuous appeal to the popular love of local government and cheap justice; and the *Times* acknowledges that he made out so strong a case that it would be desirable to retain Intermediate Courts of Appeal not only in Scotland and Ireland but in England, so as to throw less work on the Supreme Court. This admission is, however, fatal to the theory of the bill, which is, that there should be no Intermediate Courts, but only one Court of First Instance and one of Final Appeal. If the Intermediate Courts are restored, then Mr. Disraeli and his friends will say that there is no reason for transferring the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords to a new Court, as the Peers are quite competent to do the work now entrusted to them and only shrink from hearing 500 appeals instead of 50, which they would have to do if the Intermediate Courts were abolished. It seems, therefore, extremely likely, that the bill in its new form will not pass through Parliament this session. The Ministry has nothing else to save its credit with; for Mr. Lowe's Barley-Sugar Budget has already crumbled to pieces, and the Ministerial amendments to the Education Act are framed in so tolerant a spirit towards the Established Church that the Nonconformists have avowed their intention of smashing up the Liberal party rather than allowing a Government which thus parleys with the enemy to remain in office. The session will then after all, perhaps, have an exciting finish.

No faith is placed by people who know anything of Africa in Sir S. Baker's boastful statements that he has annexed the whole country as far as the Equator to Egypt, put down the slave trade, and opened a road for legitimate commerce to Zanzibar. If Sir Samuel has done all these wonderful things, he ought to be an Emperor instead of a Pasha. The Khedive, meanwhile, is actively pursuing his schemes of aggrandisements at Constantinople as well as in the interior of Africa. The Sultan has now granted him a fresh firman, which makes him an independent sovereign in all respects except that he cannot have an ironclad navy; and there is much speculation as to the causes of this *rapprochement* of the rulers of Turkey and Egypt. The Sultan, it is generally believed, wants help in changing the order of succession to the Turkish throne in favour of his son; and the support of Egypt will be an example to the rest of the provinces of the Empire. But it is also probable that these Mahomedan princes are beginning to feel themselves strong enough to do without European aid, and to rely only on one another for aid in maintaining their independence.

Foley's equestrian statue of Outram, which has now been placed on a temporary pedestal between the Athenæum and Senior United Service Clubs and at the back of the Duke of York's column, is a work of art which is sure to provoke a good deal of the sort of hostile criticism of which you will see a specimen in the *Times* of this morning. The sculptor has worked without tying himself down to precedents, and has succeeded in producing an exceedingly spirited and attractive representation of an officer on horseback leading his men into action. Outram, bareheaded, seems to have ridden on a little way in advance of his regiment, and to have suddenly caught sight of the enemy close at hand. Checking his horse sharply with the left hand, Outram turns round in the saddle, and, resting his right hand, with his drawn sword in it, on the horse's hind-quarter, calls eagerly upon his men to rush forward and seize their prey. In this attitude the sculptor has caught horse and man, and nothing can be more life-like than their bronze effigies. The horse paws the air impatiently with one fore-foot, but the rider has him completely at command, and there is so much energy in Outram's figure that one can almost fancy one sees the *certaminis gaudia*—"the rapture of the strife," as Byron so well translates Attila's words—lighting up once more the hero's war-worn features. There is too much action, say the critics, in the figures; it is against all precedent to have the horse and the rider looking in different directions. I do not understand the principle of this criticism, unless it be contended that the sculptor, having to work with materials like marble and bronze, which are not very flexible, should limit his efforts to the reproduction of still life. But there is surely action enough in the Laocoon group for instance, to justify what Mr. Foley has done. If the experiment be a novel one, it is as successful as it is daring; and the people of Calcutta, for whose city this work is destined, may be congratulated on possessing a statue far more worthy of admiration than any that London can boast of.

I enclose a copy of the following letter which I have addressed to the Editor of the *Friend of India*:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "FRIEND OF INDIA."

SIR,—Will you allow me to reply, through your columns, to a charge brought against me by Mr. Robert Knight in a recent number of the *Indian Economist*? The article in which the charge is made is headed "The Elphinstone Land Purchase," and Mr. Knight prefixes to it a passage from the letter of your London correspondent, saying my evidence on the subject of this purchase "had made a great impression "on the East India Finance Committee and "was very damaging to somebody." What Mr. Knight alleges is that I am unworthy of credit, because in the *Bombay Gazette* of the first half of 1867 a set of articles were published condemning the Government for having given up the foreshore rights of Bombay Harbour to private companies, and in the latter half of 1867 another set of articles recommending the Government to recover a portion of these rights by buying the Elphinstone Company's shares at par. Thus, says Mr. Knight, Mr. Maclean, as Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, advised the Government to do the very act for which he now has the impudence to blame them.

The explanation of this seeming inconsistency is very simple. I was Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* in the first half of 1867: I was not Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* in the latter half of that year. I wrote the set of articles in which the concessions to the Elphinstone and other companies were spoken of as grievous errors: I did not write—and am in no way responsible for—the set of articles in which it was suggested that the State should, by way of retrieving those errors, offer the Elphinstone Company the par value of their shares. I gave up the Editorship of the *Gazette* on leaving Bombay in July 1867: I did not take it up again till May 1871. Nobody knows this fact better than Mr. Knight; nobody has better reasons than he has to know that the absent proprietor of an Indian newspaper cannot pretend to direct the policy of his own paper. I remember noticing at the time the suggestion that the shares should be bought at par value, and having a very shrewd suspicion whence the inspiration came to the writer of the articles.

I have said enough, perhaps, to vindicate my personal credit; but, on looking over the file of the *Gazette* for 1867, I find that Mr. Knight has been careful to omit quoting, from an article I wrote on a memorandum by Colonel Strachey, a few sentences which really contain the substance of the evidence I gave before the Finance Committee the other day. Here is the passage I refer to:—

"The Government has a magnificent opportunity at the present moment of recovering in part the harbour rights which it recklessly gave away a few years ago, by building docks at a time when the great companies cannot get money to attempt anything of the kind. What can have induced Colonel Strachey, in these circumstances, to suggest a 'compromise,' is a marvel to us. *The docks in Moody Bay might be ready for public use long before the Elphinstone or the Victoria Company could raise the funds to begin similar works*; and it is surely desirable to try the experiment whether docks will succeed here with one dock in the first instance rather than with three."

These words were published in the *Bombay Gazette* of April 2, 1867; and they were my final deliverance on the subject. I left Bombay in July of the same year, and, when I began editorial work again in 1871, the purchase of the Elphinstone Company's property had been completed. It has since been proved, on the testimony of the Government of India, that the Government of Bombay obtained money on false pretences for the purpose of completing the purchase; while the Elphinstone Company's own pet engineer, Mr. Ormiston, showed by figures last year that Moody Bay could have been reclaimed and the docks there completed for (including say £600,000 already spent) £2,400,000, while the Elphinstone works must cost at least £3,000,000, and, besides, the money spent on Moody Bay has now been thrown away.

Had, then, the policy I advocated been adopted in 1867, the town of Bombay would have saved at least a million of money; and as Mr. Fleming says the Elphinstone Company always had plenty of capital to go on with its works, there would have been by this time two sets of docks in the harbour instead of none at all.

Is not a citizen of Bombay justified in asking *why* a transaction so questionable as this purchase of the Elphinstone property was concluded?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. M. MACLEAN.

London, July 2, 1873.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 4TH JULY, 1873.

On Tuesday last the half-yearly coupon on the Spanish three per cents. fell due, and was not paid; nor, despite all sorts of rumours to the effect that all would be well in the long run, has the payment been made good since. Thus is Spain at last formally ranked in the catalogue of insolvent States and pecuniary defaulters: her engagements to her creditors are dishonoured and protested. There are people here who fancy that the proud nature of the Hidalgo will revolt from this degrading position, and if it does them any good to think so by all means let them. I cherish no such illusion. The Spaniard may have a prouder stomach than his neighbours, though I cannot say I have ever discovered it; but whatever his temperament may be individually, nationally he has not a particle of pride. He bore the exclusion of his country from the European Exchanges for years with perfect equanimity, and after having confiscated so much of the creditors' principal—as was done a quarter of a century ago—it will seem a small matter to suspend the payment of the interest merely. I am not therefore prepared to see a generous outburst of Castilian indignation and shame at the spectacle now presented to Europe: on the contrary, I have no doubt that after the foreign creditors have been amused with a certain number of pretences, and with stories got up expressly for their benefit, the question will be allowed to subside, and Spanish debt will be counted like that of Mexico or Greece. Meanwhile the non-payment of the dividend causes a good deal of inconvenience to individuals who have sums invested in the stock, and who, although they bought cheap, never expected such a result as that we now witness. Further, the Trusts which were started a few years ago have considerable sums sunk in the Spanish stocks, and they are heavy losers. Of course they go on the principle of averaging their profits and losses, and distributing their eggs in a good many baskets, but they never really expected any default, and thus the value of the reversion which is so tempting to the Trust certificate-holders is seriously diminished. What the prospects of the Spanish bondholders now are, it would be hard to say. As I have already remarked, I consider them very blank indeed; but it is only right to point out that there are reports of a scheme to be launched for a loan on the security of the Rio Tinto mines, out of the proceeds of which the over-due coupon would be paid. The loan would be launched by Messrs. Matheson and Co., whose names have also been mentioned in connection with the Persian loan. It is a pity that a firm so respectable should lend their names to such schemes, and it is a mistake in every way. If they make up their minds to embark as capitalists in the production of loan operations they should at least take care that these are all of such a class as to bring no discredit on their sponsors. Some years ago Mathesons brought out a loan for Venezuela, and it failed, fortunately for those who might have been the subscribers. No firm of standing should have to confess a second failure. Bischoffsheim here, for instance, will take very good care not to commit himself to a second Honduras loan or anything like it; on a smaller scale Grant too will bring out no more Emma or Mineral Hill Mines, whatever the inducement.

Having mentioned Bischoffsheim's name, I should state that he has just admitted into partnership young Harry Bourke, a brother of the late Lord Mayo. As Master Harry, though a young gentleman of good abilities and excellent promise, is, to put it mildly, as poor as a church mouse, ill-natured people here say that the reason why the wealthy capitalist admits the young aristocrat is that Mrs. Bischoffsheim desires to extend her already large social connection, and the Honourable Harry will prove useful to that end.

The holders of the Bolivian loan, mentioned in my last, had a meeting on Tuesday, at which Mr. Horatio Lloyd, one of the trustees, the eminent lawyer who has given his name to "Lloyd's Bonds," that favourite device of railway boards and contractors, took the chair. The statements given were not very remarkable, and were certainly not such as lead to any chance of a gross scandal, such as the Honduras loan. Out of a net amount, in round numbers, of £1,153,000, proceeds of the loan, £754,000 still remains at the Bank of England intact, invested in United States Government bonds, which is 44 per cent. of the nominal amount of the issue. The market price, after taking off 3 per cent. for the dividend just paid, being 46, it follows that a buyer now has a fair chance of profit, as it is of course assumed that the Bolivian Government will grant compensation for the sums actually expended, say £300,000. But the bondholders have had a narrow escape, and the result shows what risks the reckless loan and joint-stock production of the last two years has involved. No one here knew anything of Bolivia, and the loan with its accompanying contract was based on the reports of engineers who had only partially surveyed the district through which the line was to pass, and who had apparently managed to leave unvisited the identical spot which presented the most serious natural obstacles. Although not a scandal therefore, this failure is a warning which has told sharply on the more speculative classes of investors here, and has so far prejudiced their minds that it is understood both the Egyptian and the Persian loans will now be postponed for some time. The Khedive has been persuaded, we understand, not to make his application until October, while Reuter, who, it is stated, has been quite unable to have a proper interview with the much-invited and fêted Shah, has made up his mind to await a more propitious turn of the money market—and that is not now expected until the autumn.

The state of the money market, indeed, so far as the business done in public securities is concerned is very peculiar, and is exciting critical comment. Scarcely ever was such dullness and inactivity witnessed on the stock exchange as during the last month, and the question is, what is the cause? For the past two years the business done in stocks and shares has been prodigious, and the brokers and dealers have, as a rule, realised fortunes. Now they complain universally of the bitter contrast—nothing doing—no speculation—everything dull, spiritless, inanimate. If there were much business on account of investors, there would be no want of speculation, up or down, and this guides us to an explanation of the inactivity. The idea, in short, is that there is less business from investors, because this class has not so much money to employ, and that their savings are smaller because their profits have within the last few months fallen off seriously. It is surmised that the extraordinary advance in the price of necessaries of life and necessaries of manufacture has now told so much that every consumer lives at an expense which reduces widely his margin of saving; and that every producer has to ask so much more for the goods he manufactures or has to sell, that his markets are limited, and what he does sell is either at a reduced profit or at an actual loss, borne with for the present in hope of better times. The Revenue Returns of the quarter, too, are appealed to in proof of this, as they seem to show a stationary if not a declining yield in the items that most of all reflect the ebb or flow of national prosperity. About the soundness of this theory there is no doubt whatever; the only question is, has it yet borne fruit in practice? I think we may safely assume it has. People complain nearly everywhere of the greater difficulty in living and of the diminished profits they are able to realise. There is a longing to bring down prices, if possible, all round, and to do them justice, manufacturers do so whenever they fairly can. Yesterday some of the Wolverhampton makers reduced the price of their iron, and others are likely to follow. This has been done from lack of orders only, not because wages or coal are any lower, and it illustrates the dilemma we are in. There is not an iron merchant or manufacturer in the country who is not aware that the working men are doing their best to destroy English industry, yet masters are helpless to check the evil except in an indirect way. Only this week we have news from the United States that American hardware and cutlery of every sort is now beating English goods in the American and even in the Canadian and West Indian markets; and orders from those quarters have almost disappeared in the Sheffield and Birmingham districts. The Americans further boast that they will soon have an equal command of the Continental, the Australian, and the Indian markets—nay more, that they will cut out English makers from the home markets. The explanation is that while the Americans have suffered almost as much as we have from the labour difficulty, they were driven in self-defence to multiply mechanical processes which to some extent superseded manual labour, and they feel the benefit of these, now that we, by the demands of our artisans, are practically straitened in the amount of cheap manual labour which was at one time among our principal advantages. No doubt we too may introduce machinery to supersede labour, and in course of time we shall; but meanwhile we may lose our markets, and how are they to be recovered? It is vain to point out these dangers at present to our artisans. Besotted with prosperity, high wages, and a long course of successful struggles which have given them an over-weening sense of their own power, the working-men go from bad to worse. The London builders are going to strike in a week or two, because the masters will not give them an advance of a half-penny an hour at once instead of in March next. The masters, as usual, profess to be very firm, and to be determined, in conjunction with the country builders, to have resort to a general lock-out rather than concede. If they really do so and remain united they will carry their point, but I have no belief that they are organized or resolute enough to stand firm. Next, to make matters worse, coals are again rising in price, although we are in the dry days, and this, while it harasses every consumer, is a further tax upon the producer. What the end of it all will be, who shall say? At present I need only point out that while profits are reduced the process by which that result has been brought about is still in full operation.

The cotton market is still mainly influenced by the reports of the American crop. On that subject there are the usual contradictory statements. I take the following from a private letter dated New York, June 18th:—

"I have become strongly impressed with the accounts of the lateness of the crop and the continuance of rains. Of course there are districts to which this will not apply, but the crop, as a whole, is late, and over large districts rains have prevailed for weeks. I think the condition of the crop not up to what it was this time two years ago. If we do not better for the rest of the season, the yield per acre will be no better than it was then. Under such circumstances (admitting 20 per cent. more acres under cotton) the crop will be 3,600,000 bales."

The following is from the Atlanta (Georgia) *Constitutional*, dated June 15:—

"We have now had seven weeks of rainy weather, and the indications are that the season will not change for some time. For some time in May the light rains were a positive benefit; but for this month, the excessive moisture has caused the grass to overgrow the cotton plant so much as to almost destroy it. The complaint of grass and scarcity of hands still continues. In some places the cotton has not been chopped out, and in consequence is injured fully one-third, even if we have a late fall. A letter just received from Louisiana says—'It has rained nearly every day for a month; and we had but two days in May when the ground was in good order for ploughing.' So far we have not heard of a single cotton bloom, but squares or forms are reported plentiful.

"In consequence of the wet weather the fertilizers used have forced not only the cotton forward but the grass also. The rain has been so constant the grass could not be killed, consequently it is choking the cotton and stopping its growth. The cotton plant will not take on fruit while it is surrounded with grass, but will grow tall and slim like a rank weed where the ground is rich. Then at the end of this wet weather we may have a protracted drought, and if so, the cotton plant that has been forced to grow rank by artificial manures will droop with the blight and throw off much of its fruit. Our reports are that the cotton caterpillars are spreading over the country, but otherwise not increasing in numbers."

Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., East India Agents here, have opened a West-end branch of their passenger and shipping agency at 45A Pall Mall.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, 5TH JULY.

THERE is nothing of importance to communicate from here. The Admiral in the Glasgow, with Wolverine Briton, Daphne, Magpie, and Nimble, and French steam corvette Ducadioc are in harbour. Most of the vessels will probably be sent cruising for slave dhows as soon as the English mail is despatched.

Although the Sultan has tardily enough signed the treaty abolishing the maritime slave trade, the vessels of the squadron do not relax their efforts to capture every dhow in which a single slave may be found, or barring the needful slave, an apparent surplus of water or provisions answers the purpose equally well. The consequence is, what little coast traffic existed is now almost paralysed, and native dealers are in despair.

It is reported that the squadron will remain in the neighbourhood till the arrival of next mail, when the Admiral will doubtless receive orders as to its disposal.

Nothing has been heard of Cameron's expedition since news of poor Moffat's death arrived. From Lieutenant Murphy's report it appears Moffat never rallied after the fever seized him. Murphy himself was very ill, and being several days' march behind Cameron and Dillon's party, they had not the benefit of medical aid from the latter. When Murphy wrote he was recovering from his severe attack.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A CORRESPONDENT at Poona writes—

The Council meeting terminated to-day after a comparatively brief sitting, in which the Hon. Mr. Rogers introduced a bill to alter the law relating to hereditary village officers; the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft a bill to alter and amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872; and the Hon. Mr. Gibbs a bill to legalise certain payments made from the proceeds of fees levied under Bombay Act IX. of 1863. The first bill was referred to a select committee, who are to report within three weeks. This report will be translated into Guzerathi, Marathi and Canarese and distributed among the large class whom the bill concerns, who may make what objections they consider necessary when the bill is brought on for a third reading, which will probably be on the 20th August. Mr. Rogers made a statement as to the objects of the measure, from which it appeared that certain changes in the relation to Government of hereditary district and village officers, are considered by our legislators to be necessary in consequence of the changed aspect of affairs now that the operations of the Revenue Survey and Settlement officers have rendered more or less unnecessary the assistance which we used to obtain in the collection of Government monies, &c., from these hereditary officials, under the very prevalent system of ryotwaree. As the bill is one which will touch upon some very ancient, and perhaps sacred—for Hindoos seem to have the habit of sanctifying a custom according to its age—privileges of patells, hookkurnies, and minor officials, the Council did wisely in allowing time for the dissemination of the report of the select committee.

Mr. Ravenscroft's bill had the standing orders suspended in its favour, so that it was passed in twenty minutes from the time of its introduction. The bill has been prepared because it was found impracticable, owing to the period at which the Bombay Municipal Act came into operation, to adhere strictly to the precise terms of the Act, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Government by the 306th section. It was therefore introduced for the purpose of legalizing the arrangements made for the first election. The substantial effect of the bill will be to qualify people to vote who have paid their taxes in the preceding year instead of in the year in which the elections take place. In consequence of a section drawn out by the Advocate-General, the new Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the 20th day of June 1873, and any election of members of the Municipal Corporation that may take place according to its provisions between the 20th of June and its passing, shall be valid, and have the same effect as if made according to the provision of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs' "little bill" for the purpose of legalizing certain payments made from the proceeds of the Cotton Frauds Act has been referred to a select committee in order that some "statement," which was rather mysteriously alluded to, should be by them considered. Certain payments appear to have been made out of the Cotton Frauds Fund on behalf of preparing a collection of cotton for the Bombay Exhibition which could not be justified under a strict reading of the wording of the Act, and the hon. gentleman's bill was meant to legalize that and similar disbursements from the same source for similar purposes.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers intends to bring in a Boilers Inspection Act, which shall apply not only to Bombay but the Mofussil. The hon. gentleman thinks that the men to whom boilers are entrusted ought to be inspected along with their boilers, and probably a feature of the new bill will be that measures shall be taken to have good men as well as good boilers.

By the way, the Burials and Burning Grounds Bill introduced last session seems to have fairly stuck in the throat of the native community, who will apparently "have none of it" or its provisions. Consequently Government has been flooded with petitions, chiefly from Parsees, and in deference to this expression of native opinion—(more genuine, I fancy, than the maniacal howlings of the *Statesman's protegés*, the *Jam-e-Jamshed* and *Bombay Samachar*)—the bill is to be remitted to a select committee; or rather, I should say, that the petitions are to be remitted to a committee, which is to consist of the Hon. Col. Kennedy, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Narayen Wassoodeo, and the Hon. Mr. Rogers. From what I have heard this bill has caused dissatisfaction instead of the satisfaction which all healthy measures ought to be the means of producing; and I would not wonder if the petitions induced the committee to recommend some alterations upon its provisions.

VULTURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The remarks of your correspondent "B. A." on the natural history of vultures are no doubt very satisfactory when regarded from his own point of view, but are altogether beside the fact. In the *Indian Statesman* of this day an "Eye-witness" recounts the dropping of a child's arm at Chowpatty, and its subsequent removal by "two Parsees dressed as on funeral occasions." I now simply assert that I could, if necessary, prove that this is not a solitary instance. "B. A's" speculations as to the inability of vultures to carry anything during their flight are sheer nonsense. Does he not know that vultures occasionally have ravenous young, and that these must be for some time supplied with fitting food by the parent bird?

ADUL.

* Is it not possible that a "Wokhab" (*Aquila fulvescens*) may have dropped the limb seen by "Eye-witness"?—ED. *B. G.*

BOMBAY.

RAINFALL AT TOOLSEE.—The total rainfall at Toolsee up to Saturday, the 19th instant, was 44 inches 83 cents at the hill, and 46 inches 46 cents in the valley.

MR OLIPHANT'S LEAVE.—Mr. F. J. Oliphant, Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay, who is now in England, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months.

ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT, MAHEE KANTA.—Lieutenant J. M. Hunter, Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, has been allowed one month's privilege leave of absence.

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—On Wednesday, a Mahomedan boy, about three years of age, in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street, had a narrow escape with his life. He fell to the ground from a height of some twenty feet, but received no serious injury.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 19th July, was 48 feet 3 tenths, the total rainfall up to the same period having been 39 inches 77 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 44 feet 3 tenths, the rainfall having been 40 inches 47 cents.

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF SHOLAPORE.—Mr. A. Keyser, of the Bombay Civil Service, Second Assistant Collector of Sholapore, has been allowed furlough for two years, on medical certificate, and Mr. J. L. Johnston has been appointed to act as Second Assistant Collector, during Mr. Keyser's absence.

CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. C. P. Cooper, Second Magistrate, yesterday committed Bhewa Gunput, Dusrat Sukharam, and Bal Sukharam for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the first prisoner on a charge of stealing Rs. 2,315, and the rest for dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing the same to be stolen.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 22nd July, was 283, being 9 less than in the preceding week, 67 less than the total of the week ending 23rd July 1872, and 21 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 214 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. F. D. Melvill has been confirmed as Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sudder Court in that Province, vice the Hon. Mr. West; Mr. W. H. Newnham has been confirmed as second grade Judge and Session Judge at Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Melvill; and Mr. N. M. W. Daniell has been appointed Joint Judge in the Tanna District, vice Mr. Newnham.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 7th July 1873, Rs. 40,96,918; add, silver received during the fortnight, Rs. 1,21,308; deduct, new coin paid during the fortnight, Rs. 2,00,000; total balance, Rs. 40,18,226. There are in addition 40,643 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE P. & O. CO.—On the 27th June Messrs. Wm. Denny and Brothers launched from their shipbuilding yard at Dumbarton an iron screw steamship of 2,725 tons, named the Nizam, for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, being the fourth steamer of similar dimensions that firm have built for the company. Her dimensions are 350 by 38 by 29·9, and she will be fitted with a pair of surface condensation engines of 450 horse power nominal, by Messrs Denny and Co.

AN accident occurred to a lady on the football ground last evening, which created some excitement among the people assembled to witness the game. Captain and Mrs. Walshe were riding near the ground when, it is said, the ball, passing beyond bounds, struck Mrs. Walshe's horse on the nose. However that may be, the horse suddenly became very restive, but was reined with admirable skill and judgment by his rider, till stepping on a spot which had been made slippery by a recent shower, his foot slipped and he fell over on his side. Mrs. Walshe, we are glad to say, was not hurt and got immediately on her feet, while the horse ran off and cantered hither and thither over the south end of the Esplanade, dodging several persons who attempted to catch him. When, however, Captain Walshe, his master, approached him for this purpose, he submitted at once and was taken to where the lady was standing. She mounted without any fear and rode home, and the people turned their attention once more to the football. The game was a very spirited one, the sides being chosen by Peile and Murray, the former yellows, the latter reds. One or two touch-downs were obtained on either side, but again the evening passed without a victory. Murray played in his usual brilliant style. Beevey too distinguished himself, and also Peile, Casse's & Co. There was a heavy shower of rain during the game.

KEEPING A FEROCIOUS DOG AT LARGE.—Mr. E. J. Bodger, of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., yesterday appeared at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Second Magistrate, to answer to the charges of negligently suffering a ferocious dog to be at large without a muzzle, and of assault, preferred against him by one Luximon Rama, a malee in the service of Mr. Douglas, of Messrs. Remington and Co. Mr. Fletcher (Manisty and Fletcher) appeared on behalf of the complainant; the defendant in person. Mr. Bodger denied the charges, and handed some correspondence to the magistrate.

Mr. Fletcher—This is a correspondence between Mr. Bodger and Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, and it has nothing to do with the case.

The Magistrate—There is no doubt that the man was bitten.

Mr. Bodger—I don't deny it. But the dogs never touch anybody unless they come into the compound.

After some discussion, the magistrate postponed the hearing of the case till Thursday next.

HIGH COURT.—25TH JULY.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

APPEALS FOR HEARING.

710-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ruttonjee Aspundiarjee v Moorlidhur Oodoojee and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

696-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bhawan Ramjee v Ally Ebrahim—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

161-72—S. Pandoorang—Khyramboo v Moolla Mahomed bin &c. and another—Part heard.

405-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thucker Lucka Lowa v A. Dossabhoy Munshi and another J. Gopall.

291-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thucker Lucka Lowa v Chundrabhagabai widow—Heard, Cleveland, and Peile.

396-73—G. J. Mody—Wamonrao Rajaram v Luxmibai widow and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

552-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Moorarjee Poonja v Damodhur Madhowjee.

690-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—S. Tyabjee and Co. v Narrondas Runchordas and others—Jefferson and Payne.

681-72—Jefferson and Payne—Waljee Muddonjee v H. Bazonjee—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

427-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Hyder Ali and Co v H Thavur & Co—P Cowasjee.

321-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Bace Meherbaee, widow v Khoja AlibhoySomejee—Manisty and Fletcher.

597-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Bace Jeevee v Soondarjee Govindjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

613-71—P Cowasjee—Dheeroo Jeewanee v Fazulla Casumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP HAMPDEN, 1,433 tons, Captain J. McDonald, will sail to-day in ballast for Moulmein.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY'S s. s. ABYSSINIA, 717 tons, Captain W. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Coast, Calcutta, and China with a general cargo and one 'tween deck passenger.

THE SHIP DUNEDIN, 1,298 tons, Captain G. M. McLaren, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (May 29th) with a cargo of teak timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace & Co.

THE SHIP NATOLIA, Captain Elsdon, left Tyne 12th November last bound to Bombay and has not since been seen. She was spoken on the 8th Dec. in lat. 2·36 N. and long. 24 W. and is supposed to have foundered with all hands in the hurricanes which have prevailed off the Mauritius.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S s. s. MALWA, 1,776 tons, Captain Hyde, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (June 19th) calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Suez and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mail, brought the following cargo:—From Southampton—2,512 packages merchandise and 1,122 packages Company's stores. From Gibraltar—11 qr. casks and 3 octave wine, 2 boxes cigars, and 1 box tobacco. From Suez—2 qr. casks wine, 10 boxes specie, 1 box lac, &c., 1 box shoes, 138 packages merchandise, 3 cases cotton goods, 1 case wine, 1 box rupees and notes, and 1 box tobacco. From Aden—2 boxes specie, 325 packages ivory, and 1 box pearls and specie. She brought some packages for transhipment, and 4,633 packages will be carried in the same bottom for China, &c.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S s.s. ELORA, Captain W. H. G. Hockin, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Murray and infant. Mr. W. Edington.
Lieut. H. C. Molyneux. Mr. Ross Hayter.
Mr. Clementson. Mr. W. E. Waite.
Mr. W. J. Leon Cole.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. A. L. Clay. Mr. J. Glen.
Mr. J. W. Duthey.

FOR VENICE.

Major Bateman Champion. Captain J. E. Campbell.

FOR ADEN—Lieutenant Montgomery.

IMPORTANT TO PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

HER MAJESTY'S CONSUL GENERAL in Egypt telegraphs that quarantine will probably be established at Alexandria on arrival from Venice on account of cholera at the latter place, and that passengers for India or Egypt had better avoid that route.—*Shipping Gazette.*

THE ELECTIONS.

OWING to pressure on our space, we have reluctantly to hold over our report of the proceedings of the meeting of rate-payers held at the bungalow of Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, Grant Road.

MR. JOHN MACFARLANE, Solicitor, and a Justice of the Peace, has offered himself as a candidate to represent the Malabar Hill and Mahaluxmee wards. As there are a large number of European rate-payers in the districts which he wishes to represent, and as we believe he is the only European who has offered to represent those wards, we should think he is likely to come in at the head of the poll.

THE FORT WARD—MEETING OF EUROPEAN ELECTORS.

LAST evening, at the invitation of the Bombay Trades' Association, a meeting of the voters connected with trade of the Fort, Colaba, and Esplanade ward, was held at Sassoon House, for the purpose of nominating Mr. D. S. Kemp as a candidate at the forthcoming municipal election. About thirty voters assembled at the meeting, over which Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate of Police, presided. After a few preliminary remarks from the chairman, Mr. Kemp said he need scarcely apologize on behalf of the Trades' Association and of himself for the course they had adopted in connection with the approaching municipal election. For years past that Association had been successfully exerting itself on behalf of that numerous body of traders who were unrepresented in the Chamber of Commerce and the Bench of Justices, and whose existence was in fact ignored by those who took upon themselves the management of the affairs of this city. The present attempt to obtain representation in the new Corporation was an endeavour to remedy that state of things. For his own part he could only say that his long citizenship and the interests he had bound up with the prosperity of Bombay rendered him an eligible candidate—(hear, hear)—and if returned he should endeavour to realise the wishes of those who supported him in the election. At a recent meeting of native ratepayers of this ward a number of gentlemen were recommended for election;

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

From a statement submitted to Government by the Commissioner of Customs, we observe that during the month of June last, 46,127,175 lbs. (117,858½ bales,) of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,30,95,734, were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports. 39,186,805 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,10,53,769, were shipped to Liverpool; 1,93,856 lbs., valued at Rs. 4,31,824, to Havre; 176,400 lbs., valued at Rs. 52,500, to Marseilles; 2,087,848 lbs., valued at Rs. 5,97,839, to Trieste; 307,720 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,01,237, to Genoa; 587,608 lbs; valued at Rs. 1,74,945, to Venice; 1,046,258 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,84,935, to Hongkong; 196,000 lbs., valued at Rs. 57,000, to Odessa; 999,600 lbs., valued at Rs. 3,03,360, to Cadiz; and 143,060 lbs., valued at Rs. 38,325, to Port Said.

INDIAN ITEM.

Dr. Beauperthy's method of treating Leprosy.—The following is a letter from Inspector General E. G. Balfour, Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, to the Hon. W. Huddleston, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Fort St. George, 12th June 1873, No. 213:—With reference to the Orders of Government, I have the honour to submit to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council two reports on the trial of Dr. Beauperthy's method of treating leprosy, conducted in the Leper Hospital, Madras. The cashew-nut oil was prepared for the experiments according to the three following processes:—1st.—By roasting the pericarp of the fruit. 2nd.—By expression. 3rd—By Dr. Beauperthy's process. The three samples thus made were then subjected to careful trial, and Surgeon-Major VanSomeren says regarding them: "The last was the mildest, but vastly most expensive, while in efficacy, as a discutient, it had no superiority over the other *two*." I have the honour to mention that, in whichever of these three ways the pericarp is operated on, the result will be the same, viz., the extraction of an acrid oil, well-known in British India as a caustic, and used in native medicine as such. In the earlier part of the trial at Madras, the oil was only used in cases of leprosy in East Indians, as the Medical Officer in charge of the Leper Hospital did not consider the scale of diet for native patients such as to afford any hope of its being successfully employed. On the 1st May, however, an improved dietary was introduced, and Dr. Beauperthy's system is now being tried amongst the native inmates of the hospital. Altogether the oil has been tried in sixteen cases of leprosy amongst East Indians, and the number of applications in each case has ranged from *one* to *sixteen*. In every instance the result has been a marked reduction of the tubercles. On and after the 9th May last, the oil was applied to twenty-five native lepers suffering from the tubercular form of the disease, and, in all these cases, the tubercles have been considerably reduced. 'In some instances they have been completely removed after *one* or *two* applications of the oil.' In eighteen of the cases, anæsthesia was present, but only in six of these instances, was there any relief in this symptom following the application of the oil. It is stated that the remedy is very painful, causing vesication and in some instances ulceration, and that the patients shrink from its use. I have myself watched carefully the experiments with the cashew-nut oil in the Leper Hospital, and am of opinion that it is of decided value in tubercular leprosy, but of comparatively little use in anæsthetic type of this formidable disease, and even in the tubercular form of leprosy it only removes local symptoms, and leaves the constitutional taint untouched. Dr. Beauperthy recommends that the constitutional symptoms should be attacked by mercurial or alkaline preparations, but Surgeon-Major VanSomeren was deterred from the use of the former by past experience, and was afraid to use the latter owing to the great poverty of blood which obtains in lepers. In acting thus I think he will be supported by every one at all acquainted with the pathology and treatment of leprosy; and either of these remedies would, in my opinion, be calculated to do much more harm than good. I would have wished to have deferred this report as the period of trial is too brief to admit of any definite opinion being forward, and as the reports from the other Leper Hospitals have not yet come to hand. Meanwhile the experiments are being carried on, and further reports will be submitted in due course.—*Madras Times.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*House News*, July 4.)

In the House of Lords, Lord Ettrick has drawn the attention of Government to the great destruction of life and property in India by wild beasts, and at the same time inquired if the Government of India has under its consideration any plan to prevent the same. The Duke of Argyll, while regretting he was unable to state that any means to prevent these calamities were under the consideration of the Indian Government, promised to have the attention of the Viceroy drawn to the subject. His Grace also, in reply to Lord Derby, who asked whether the accounts of the Banda and Kirwee booty would be presented to Parliament during the Session, and whether the Government would refer for judicial decision the claim of the troops, which in 1871 was confirmed by the Secretary for India, to interest on 1,500,000 rupees taken at Kirwee, stated that the final accounts had not yet been received from India, but that the whole of the money had been paid to the army, with interest from the time when it came into the profitable possession of the Government, but not before.

In the House of Commons, the Canada Loan Guarantee Bill has been read a third time and passed. The Supreme Court of Judicature Bill has been discussed in committee for several days; most of its clauses have been adopted after amendment, and the final discussion on the remainder stands adjourned. The Monastic and Conventual Institutions Bill, as introduced by Mr. Newdegate, has been thrown out on its second reading by 131 to 96.

The German Parliament has terminated its session by a speech from the Emperor read by Prince Bismarck, who has applied for a long leave of absence, which step is interpreted by a certain portion of the Berlin Press as a probable retirement from the Ministry.

Violent shocks of earthquake have been felt at Verona, and the waters of Lake Santa Cruce, near Belluno, are said to be boiling. Queen Isabella, after visiting the Pope, and presenting him with a considerable sum of money, has now quitted Rome. Hiram Powers, the celebrated American sculptor, died at Florence on June 27.

The new Spanish Cabinet has been formed, and the programme announced is the same as that issued previously. It is expected that a President of the Republic will be elected shortly. Fighting between the Republican troops and the Carlists occurs almost daily, and in an engagement near Pampeluna, recently, the Government troops met with a repulse and fled in disorder, leaving many killed and wounded. Great excitement still prevails in Madrid, the streets are occupied by the troops, and all business is at a standstill.

The fall of Khiva and the flight of the Khan is now considered to be authentic. The Russians have given the English Government fresh assurance of their intentions not to keep permanent possession of the captured territory.

The Shah of Persia, during the past week, has paid a visit to Manchester; he has also been present at a grand garden party given by the Prince of Wales at Chiswick, at which also Her Majesty was present, with the younger members of the royal family. The Shah visited Earl Russell at his residence in Richmond on Sunday, and has paid two visits to the Crystal Palace, and another to the Tower of London and the Bank of England. His Majesty has also visited St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and both Houses of Parliament, and also honoured Mr. Gladstone with a call at his residence in Carlton-terrace. On July 3 His Majesty paid a farewell visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle. To-morrow the Shah will leave Portsmouth for Cherbourg, and next week will visit Paris.

Viscount Wilton has been returned to represent Bath in Parliament, in the Conservative interest; Mr. W. Miller, Liberal, for Berwickshire; and the Hon W. Stuart for the county of Waterford.

A memorial of the late Field-Marshal Sir G. Pollock has just been placed in Westminster Abbey.

The appeal of Ramanagoora Narian v. Mahasoondur Koonwur has been allowed, both parties to pay their own costs.

The Mordaunt Divorce case has been again before the House of Lords to decide whether proceedings for a dissolution of marriage can be instituted against a wife who previous to their commencement has been declared insane. Their lordships have deferred judgment.

Lord Lawrence has again been examined before the Select Committee on Indian Finance.

All the persons charged with complicity in the Bank of England forgeries, have been committed for trial.

Her Majesty has appointed Raymond West, Esq., B.S.C., to be Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay; and Richard Cayley, Esq., to be puisne judge at Ceylon.

Obituary of the Week.—Prince Poniatowski; Hiram Powers; W. Miller, late of India Office; Rev. T. Garnier, late Dean of Winchester; Mr. M. Marshall, late of the Bank of England; Capt. F. Peel, R.N.; J. Phillips, Esq., J. P. for Surrey; J. Rand, Esq., J. P. for Yorkshire; Lady Avarina Mary Vane-Tempest; Lady Darrell; Lady Chetwode; Dowager, Lady Musgrave.

SIR ALBERT SASSOON AND THE FREEDOM OF LONDON.

At a meeting of the Common Council held at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presiding, on the 3rd instant.

Mr. Alderman Cotton, pursuant to notice, propounded a motion to the effect that the freedom of the City, in a box of the value of 100 guineas, be presented to Sir Albert David Sassoon. He stated, as reasons for such a mark of respect being accorded, that Sir Albert, who was now on a visit to this country, was one of the merchant princes of India and England; that he was given to acts of great hospitality and munificence; that the sums he had bestowed on the various public institutions amounted in the aggregate to £280,000.; that he had visited many of the chief Courts of Europe, and been received there with great marks of appreciation and respect. He was, moreover, a member of the Bombay Legislature, and had received from Her Majesty the Star of India. He was also intimately connected with the Shah of Persia. For those reasons Mr. Alderman Cotton submitted that the gift of the freedom of the City was an honour which the Court might safely confer, and that it would be hailed with satisfaction throughout our whole Indian Empire.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Henry Harris, but reluctantly opposed by Mr. Bontems, who was of opinion that the presentation of the freedom of the City was one of the greatest honours the Corporation could confer, and that it behoved them to be very careful upon whom they bestowed it. He did not doubt, at the same time, that Sir Albert David Sassoon was worthy of all the praise which Mr. Alderman Cotton had bestowed upon him, and that he had rendered great services to India.

Mr. H. A. Isaacs supported the motion for conferring the freedom, as did Mr. Clark, who referred to the case of the late Mr. Peabody as a precedent for the step the Court was now asked to take. Mr. Isaacs said Sir Albert and his family had established and endowed a general hospital, a library, a Literary Institute, and various free schools. He and they, moreover, were the largest contributors to the relief of the distress caused by the recent famine in Persia.

On the motion being put, it was adopted with scarcely a single dissentient.

THE SHAH'S VISIT.

The Shah has found his visit to this country so interesting that he has postponed his departure, which had been fixed for Thursday, till Saturday, and it seems to be thought doubtful whether it will not be still further delayed. On Friday last, the 27th ult., His Majesty visited Crewe and Manchester. At Crewe he was shown over the works of the London and North Western Railway Company, and appeared much interested. At Manchester he received an address from the town council. In his reply, as translated by Sir Henry Rawlinson, the Shah said that "his main object in coming to the land of the West was to strengthen and increase the bonds of friendship existing between his House and that of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, because he believed thereby the prosperity of his own country would be promoted. He referred to the peoples of the two countries as well as to the Governments, believing that the existence of these good relations would be beneficial to trade and the progress of civilization." As to Manchester, His Majesty said, "its commercial prosperity had been known to him since his early days; he had heard much of it, and he had come to Manchester that he might witness it with his own eyes. He was glad he had done so. He did not expect to be able to create another Manchester, but he did hope to be able to direct the energies of his people in the same industrial direction which had made this city so great and prosperous, and if he succeeded in doing so the result would be beneficial, not only to his own people, but also to the people of Great Britain, and tend to the progress of civilization and the happiness of mankind." The Shah afterwards visited Messrs. Haworth's cotton factory, and returned to Trentham about 6 P. M., having come back specially early, in order that there might be some hours of daylight left for the enjoyment of the gardens. His Majesty is reported to have greatly enjoyed his short stay at Trentham. On the first evening he joined the party in the bowling alley, and it is said did not disdain to try his hand with a ball or two. He entered most heartily into the spirit of the game, staying in the alley till a late hour, and watching his chamberlains make good and bad shots with great amusement.

The Shah arrived in London from Trentham about 3 P. M. on Saturday, and at five his Majesty went to the Prince of Wales's garden party at Chiswick. The Queen was present, having come up from Windsor with the Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold; the Czarewitch and the Czarevna, and the following members of the Royal family were likewise present:—The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince and Princess Christian, the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The list of invitations occupies more than two columns of small type in the morning papers. On Sunday morning His Majesty, the Imperial Princes, the Persian Ministers and suite were photographed at Buckingham Palace by Messrs. Downey, photographers to the Queen. The Shah received the French Ambassador at breakfast, and in the afternoon His Majesty drove to Kew and Richmond. At the latter place His Majesty expressed his desire to visit Earl Russell, of whom he had heard so much. His Majesty was accordingly conducted to Pembroke Lodge, where he found the noble Earl surrounded by his family and a few friends. The *Post* states that on Lord Russell expressing in French his sense of the honour done him by the visit of the Shah to his small house, his Majesty readily replied, "Petite maison, grand homme." The Shah, it is stated, appeared thoroughly to enjoy his interview, and recognized several notable persons, especially Count Benst. After taking luncheon at the Star and Garter His Majesty drove back to town by way of Barnes, and dined in private at Buckingham Palace. The rain fell heavily during the whole time the Shah was out.

On Monday morning, the Shah inspected the men engines, and appliances of the London Fire Brigade in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. The proceedings were explained to the Shah by Sir Henry Rawlinson, and His Majesty is said to have manifested great interest, asking from time to time pertinent questions. At the conclusion, Colonel Hogg, the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and Captain Shaw were presented to His Majesty by Sir Henry Rawlinson, through whom he expressed the pleasure which the exhibition had given him. The same morning, the *Morning Advertiser* reports, "Joe Goss, Ned Donelly, Alex. Lawson, and young Horn had the honour of appearing and boxing before the Shah and a small company at which His Majesty seemed highly delighted. In the course of the day deputations from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, the Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, and the Evangelical Alliance were presented to His Majesty. A deputation from the Mahommedans residing in London were also presented, and Sir Moses Montefiore had a private audience of His Majesty. In the evening the Shah attended a grand fete at the Cristal Palace, which was a good deal marred by the incessant downpour of rain, as far as concerned the outdoor portion of the programme. Inside the building all was satisfactory enough. In spectacular effect the scene was magnificent, and outshone anything of the kind ever attempted in the Palace. At a quarter to seven the approach of the Royal party was announced by a salvo of artillery. A procession was formed, and walked slowly down the nave. The Shah came first, leading the Princess of Wales. In front of the Handel orchestra a handsome dais had been erected. The Shah and the Princess seated themselves in two of the chairs of honour, the rest of the Princes and Princesses filling the semicircle of seats on either hand. On the Shah's right sat the Czarevna. Next to her sat the Prince of Wales, and beyond the Prince, on lower seats, were the Prince Waldemar of Denmark, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Dutchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Christian. To the left of the Princess of Wales sat the Czarewitch, the Princess Louise, Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the Duke of Teck. The Shah's half-brother, and one or two of the Persian princes were seated in the semicircle, and rows of chairs extending to right and left were filled by the Persian and English suite and some ladies. The Grand Vizier and one or two of the high officers of the Shah's Court stood behind his chair, and there was a further background formed by the gentlemen in waiting on the different princes. The programme provided for the amusement of His Majesty appears to have been very much to his taste. In the first place, several members of the German Gymnastic Society went through a series of feats These were followed by the Japanese troup; and the entertainment was closed by the performances of "Signor Romah" on the trapeze. The Shah then retired from the dais, and proceeded to an open balcony overlooking the park, from which he witnessed a display of the grand fountains. His appearance on the outside of the Palace was greeted with loud cheers by a large crowd, which, notwithstanding a drenching downpour of rain, had assembled on the terraces. The Shah repeatedly bowed his acknowledgments, and from the animation of his manner, appeared to be much impressed with the scene. His Majesty and the Royal party afterwards dined in the Queen's Corridor, and the fete closed by a display of fireworks which was to have surpassed anything of its kind yet attempted at the Palace, but which, owing to the rain, was a comparative failure. Some of what were to have been the most striking features of the display were omitted altogether from the programme. The Royal party left the Palace about half-past ten o'clock, amid the cheers of the visitors. Upwards of 34,000 persons were present.

The fete of Monday terminated the Shah's public appearances in this country. On Tuesday, His Majesty, attended by his Grand Vizier and several members of his suite, drove to the Tower, where he was received by Lord de Ros, the Governor, and by Sir William Gomm, the Constable of the Fortress. The only portion of the building visited by the Shah was that containing the Crown jewels. From the Tower the Shah proceeded to the Bank, where he was received by Mr. B. B. Greene, the Governor, Mr. H. H. Gibbs, the Deputy Governor, Mr. H. Chubb, the Secretary, and the Directors. After the Bank the Shah visited St. Paul's. He was received at the southern entrance by Canon Gregory. He merely walked down the nave, pausing a minute or two to look at the monument of Nelson, which the Canon pointed out to him, and about the time to look up at the dome, the height of which he asked to have stated to him. At a few minutes before five o'clock the Shah arrived at the residence of Mr. Gladstone, in Carlton-house-terrace, where a distinguished company had assembled. On his arrival His Majesty offered his arm to Mrs. Gladstone, and at once proceeded by the grand staircase to the saloon, where the members of the Diplomatic Corps and others met the Shah. After conversing familiarly through one of the learned members of his suite, he took some refreshment. His Majesty stayed just forty minutes, and on leaving was escorted to his carriage by the host and hostess, the band playing the Persian National Anthem. His Majesty then drove to the Houses of Parliament, and entering by the peer's entrance, was received by Sir. Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, and took a seat which had been placed for him within the railings of the throne. His Majesty remained for a quarter of an hour, and then went to the House of Commons, where he was received by the Speaker, the House being in Committee at the time. Lord Charles Russell, the Serjeant-at-Arms, conducted His Majesty to the gallery over the clock, the green leather on the front benches of which had been covered with red cloth. It is stated that the Shah, hearing that green leather was on the benches in the Commons, had said that he could not go there if he had to stand or sit on that sacred colour. It was understood that the Shah would like to see a division, but the difficulty was how to arrange one. This House having resumed, the next order was a perfectly harmless turnpike bill, but Mr. R. N Fowler, amidst uproarious laughter and cheering, moved the adjournment of the debate on the second reading of the measure, in which he said a friend absent at quarter sessions was concerned. The hint was taken, the House insisted on a division, and in due form the members went out into the lobbies. At this the Shah is said to have looked exceedingly perplexed, and turned to Sir Henry Rawlinson for a solution of the difficulty. In a few sentences Sir Henry made the Shah understand the state of the case; and with manifest interest and pleasure His Majesty awaited the return of the members and the coming of the tellers to the table. On leaving the House of Commons the Shah went to Westminster Abbey. At the western entrance he was met by Dean Stanley, Archdeacon Jennings, and Canons Leighton, Prothero, and Conway. As the Dean and the other reverend gentlemen conducted the Shah up the nave, Mr. Jekyll played a voluntary. The Shah's path along the nave was kept by Westminster boys. Scarcely had the Shah entered the Abbey when he asked the Dean to show him the monuments of Pitt and Fox, and displayed an intelligent interest in many of the historical memorials contained in the Abbey.

On Wednesday the Shah went down to Windsor to take leave of Her Majesty. He was met at the station by Prince Leopold, who conducted His Majesty to his carriage and accompanied him to the Castle. An escort of the 2nd Life Guards attended His Majesty to the Castle. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was mounted at the railway station, and also in the quadrangle of the Castle, and the route from the station was lined by the household troops. A battery of the Royal Horse Artillery was stationed in the Long Walk and fired a Royal salute. The Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty at the Castle, under the command of the Duke of St. Albans, and lined the staircase and the corridor leading to the White Drawing Room. Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, received the Shah at the Queen's Entrance. The Queen conducted His Majesty along the corridor, through the Drawing Room, the North Gallery and the Tapestry Room to the Waterloo Gallery and Library, and returned by St. George's Hall and the corridor to the White Drawing Room, where refreshments were served. The Queen afterwards conducted the Shah to the Queen's Entrance, and there took leave of His Majesty. After leaving the Castle, the Shah, accompanied by Prince Leopold, drove to Frogmore, and paid a visit to Prince and Princess Christian; and, after taking leave of Her Royal Highness, walked to the Mausoleum, where His Majesty took leave of Prince Christian, and proceeded to the gardens and planted a tree close to the Aviary in commemoration of his visit. His Majesty drove thence to the railway station, where His Majesty took leave of Prince Leopold and returned to London. In the evening, His Majesty visited Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, in which he appears to have been greatly interested.

His Majesty, it is now stated, will embark for France at Portsmouth, and it is presumed will land at Cherbourg. His Majesty will make the passage across the Channel in a French steam yacht, with a French squadron as escort. The Shah, on approaching Paris, will alight at Courbevoie, and enter Paris by the Avenue de la Grande Armee and the Champs Elysées, passing under the Arc de Triomphe and through the Place de la Concorde to the Palace on Quai d'Orsay. All the way from Courbevoie to the Palace will be kept by a double line of troops. The arrangements which have been made include a grand fete at Versailles, a performance at the Opera, a review of the troops, a fete in Paris, and a recepti onat the Elysée. In the Assembly on Saturday the Duc de Broglie laid a bill before the House granting a sum of 350,000 francs (£14,000) to meet the expenses of the Shah's reception. The Paris Jockey Club have come to the resolution of holding a special meeting at Longchamps, on the 13th in honour of the Shah, and £1,300 added money will be contributed on the occasion.

In an account given by the *Times* of the Shah's stay at Trentham, there is a story to the effect that His Majesty, struck by the splendour of Stafford House, observed to the Prince of Wales that the Duke of Sutherland was far too powerful a subject, and that the Prince of Wales would one day be obliged to cut off his head. The Prince is said to have replied, "But you see it would do no good, because there are so many others as powerful." It is also said that the Persian Deputy Master of the Ceremonies proposed that, for His Majesty's amusement, the peasantry of the neighbourhood should be got together and made to dance on the terrace. The rumour that the Shah was robbed of or lost some of his jewels at Woolwich is contradicted.

The Keighly Republican Club has passed the following resolution:—"That the Keighly Republican Club, believing the Shah of Persia to be the most despotic ruler in existence, and the representative of all that degrades humanity, considers the reception tendered to him by the English Government to be devoid of all sensibility, and hereby expresses its disapproval of the same; and also its condemnation of such heathenish exhibitions in a pretended civilized country."

The authorities of Cambridge University and town were hoaxed on Saturday by a telegram which purported to have been sent from Crewe, and stated that the Shah would reach Cambridge at one o'clock for the purpose of inspecting the university. The vice-chancellor, the mayor, members of the corporation, the volunteers, and a number of other persons quickly assembled at the railway station, where a carriage with four greys was in readiness; but after waiting until half-past two the mayor and corporation left the railway station, being by that time convinced that a hoax had been perpetrated. About 1,500 people assembled at the station, and flags were freely exposed in the town in honour of the expected visit of His Majesty.

One of the objects announced for special prayer last week at the Mildmay Park "conference," an Evangelical gathering instituted by the late Rev. W. Pennefather, was the conversion of the Shah and his suite. Dr. Cumming, in his sermon last Sunday, referred to the visit of the Shah, and expressed his opinion that the respective visits of the Sultan, the Khedive, and the Shah to England were a fulfilment of a prophecy of Scripture that "three kings" would at a certain period come forth from the East, "from the sun's rising."

Mr. Disraeli was received by the Shah on Tuesday, and on Monday Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had a long conversation with His Majesty. On Wednesday Mr. Thomas Kerr Lynch (Consul-General for Persia) had an audience of the Shah.

The Court Circular states that the Lord Chamberlain attended at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday last, and by Her Majesty's command invested his Highness Hajee Meerza Hussein Khan, Sadr Azem, with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

The *British Medical Journal* says that last week His Excellency Malcolm Khan, Persian Minister, received at Buckingham Palace M. Henry Dunant, of Switzerland, the originator of the Diplomatic Convention of Geneva, for the wounded, and of the Red Cross organization; and discussed the objects of the Convention. His Excellency expressed the warm interest which the Shah felt in this subject, and his desire to give diplomatic adhesion to the convention for neutralizing the sick and wounded in war, and the persons and materials provided for their succour

The adhesion of the Shah will be addressed to the High Federal Council of Switzerland.

A most singular case of spider-bite occurred recently to a man named Rudd, at Phillip's flat, near Sydney. He felt a severe stinging pain in his foot, and believing it was a twinge of chilblain, he unfastened his boot and examined the place. He was unable, however, to see any mark, but could not resist a strongly increasing feeling of pain and illness, proceeding apparently from the foot. He went to work as usual, but had not been long away before his wife, who was rather alarmed at the pain he suffered, came to where he was to inquire if he was better. She found him suffering very severe pain, and assisted him home. On taking off his boots she observed the body of a black spider crushed in the socks that had covered the ailing foot, which accounted for the mysterious pain. That night Rudd was delirious, and a doctor was sent for, who treated him for poisoned bite by injecting a solution of morphia under the skin, and giving him a sedative. By this time the leg was swollen greatly, and pains were shooting in the abdomen from one side of the body to the other. In about ten minutes after the treatment Rudd went to sleep and slept for two hours and a half. When he awoke the pains were fast decreasing.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Determination of blood to the head, flushings, palpitations, and shortness of breath are cured by these grand regulators of the heart's impulse. Under Holloway's grand specific the current of blood throughout the body becomes steady and unchanged by the passing thought—hence the suffusion of the head and cheeks is avoided and nervous embarrassment prevented. They in like manner remove the excessive sensitiveness so often the opponent to the grace and ease inherent in the healthful and strong-veined frame, and eradicate the doubts of the nervous. In intellects declining from intense study, free living, or over anxiety, no equal remedy is attainable. Without exaggeration, they give muscular energy to the paralysed and ease to the pained.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
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Do do 12 do do 5 "

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

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22ND JULY 1873.
Bills at 6 Months' Sight ..... 1s. 10 3/4d.
" 3 " ..... 1s. 10 1/2d.
" on Demand ..... 1s. 10 1/4d.
Bombay, 22nd July 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

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" 14 " " ..2½ " " } Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac.
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